Action Plan for boosting exports during 1992-93. These include formation of a national plan for export promotion of 34 commodities identified as "Extreme focus sectors", launching of a National Quality Awareness Programme, one to one meeting with export houses and leading industrial houses, launching of a world wide effort to revamp our external commercial representations, improve external publicity and undertake export promotion for our products in 40-50 select countries, reorganisation of the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports from the present form of a regulatory authority to a pomotional body, etc. Besides, the Government has taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activisation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with select countries, interaction with national organisations of Trade and Industry.

(c) According to provisional estimates, the export of non-traditional items increased from Rs. 23023 crores during 1990-91 to Rs. 30708 crores during 1991-92, thereby registering a growth of 33.4%.

Meeting of chairman of Tobacco Board with traders

491. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chairman of Tobacco Board had a series of meetings with traders during the last one year;

(b) if so, how many meetings actually took place; and

(c) what points were discussed thereat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Every year the Chairman, Tobacco Board convenes several meetings with traders and the office bearers of Indian Tobacco Association to discuss day-to-day issues relating to tobacco auctions and exports. As these are informal meetings convened at short notice, record of discussions or minutes are not maintained. The subjects discussed at these meetings broadly include the following:

1. Prices at auction platforms
2. Crop size of tobacco
3. Problems of traders (General)
4. Problems relating to Bank finance
5. Problems relating to shipments
6. Tobacco stock requirements
7. Export trends
8. New markets
9. International trends etc.
10. Minimum guarantee price (MGP)

The suggestions offered by the trade in these meetings are kept in view while preparing the Board's policies/action plan etc.

Export potential in M.P.

492. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have done any survey in Madhya Pradesh to find out its Export potential in the recent past;

(b) if so, what is the finding thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to give special incentives to the exporters of Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trade Development Authority (now India Trade Promotion Organisation) prepared an Approach Paper on Action Plan for promotion of exports from Madhya Pradesh in 1990. The following products

have been identified for export development from M.P. :

First Category

— Soyabean extraction/meal
— Handicrafts
— Carpets
— Handlooms
— Engineering goods, such as steel fabricated items, casting and forgings, power distribution and generation equipment & components and automobile ancillaries
— Drugs & pharmaceuticals

Second Category

— Electronics
— Leather and leather manufactures
— Tendu leaves
— Shellac
— Myrobalancs
— Granite

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Commerce helps State Governments in promotion of exports by preparing Action Plans, organising seminars, workshops, etc. The Trade Development Authority (now India Trade Promotion Organisation) is in touch with the M.P. Export Corporation Ltd., Bhopal and has assisted in their export efforts. The Ministry of Commerce has also made a number of suggestions to the State Governments so that the latter could undertake active export promotion.

कृषि के विकास के लिए डंकेल प्रस्ताव

@@493. **श्री राम नरेश यादव** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि के विकास के सलाधार जैसे बीज, कीटनाशक, पौध इत्यादि के संबंध में डंकेल प्रस्ताव भारतीय स्थितियों के अनुकूल पाए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या डंकेल प्रस्तावों से देश में कृषि के विकास का आधार मजबूत होगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सलमान खुर्शीद) : (क) से (ग) महानिदेशक, गाट के सुलह प्रस्ताव के अनुच्छेद 27 के पैराग्राफ 3(ख) में प्रावधान है कि पार्टियां निम्नलिखित मदों को एकस्वात्मकता से अलग कर सकेंगी :

"सूक्ष्म जीवों को छोड़कर पौधों तथा पशु और गैर-जैविकीय तथा सूक्ष्म जैविकीय प्रक्रियाओं को छोड़कर पौधों तथा पशुओं के उत्पादन के लिए अन्य आवश्यक जैविकीय प्रक्रियाएं । किन्तु सदस्य पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण के लिए या तो पैटेन्ट्स के द्वारा या एक कारगर विशिष्ट व्यवस्था के द्वारा या उनके किसी प्रकार के संयोजन के द्वारा प्रावधान करेंगे । इस विशेष अनुच्छेद के प्रावधानों की समीक्षा इस समझौते के लागू होने के चार वर्ष के बाद की जाएगी ।"

"कारगर विशिष्ट व्यवस्था" के विकल्प के संबंध में कोई विस्तृत ब्यौरा नहीं किया गया है और न ही पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण के संबंध में किसी वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था का कोई संदर्भ ही दिया गया है ।

इस प्रकार प्रत्येक देश के लिए कुछ लोचशीलता प्रदान की गई है जिससे कि वह अपनी राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण संबंधी कानून बना सकें ।

रसायनों का उत्पाद-पेटेन्टों से बाहर रखने के बारे में महानिदेशक गाट के प्रस्ताव में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है । इस क्षेत्र में उत्पाद पैटेन्ट प्रदान करने से पेटेन्ट की अवधि में पेटेन्ट वाले कीटनाशी की कीमत में वृद्धि हो सकती है ।

@@पूर्वतः अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 263, 10 जुलाई, 1992 से स्थानान्तरित ।